



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and it is hoped that his efforts will be early successful. One of the most encouraging results of these investigations is the apparent freedom of the positions from errors due to the telescope and seeing.

C. D. PERRINE.

Mt. HAMILTON, CAL., September 26, 1908.

THE ORBIT OF THE EIGHTH SATELLITE OF *JUPITER*.

From observations extending from January 27th to April 29th of this year, we have derived a set of osculating elements of the orbit of *Jupiter's* eighth satellite, which was discovered last January by MELOTTE at Greenwich. The results show that the motion is retrograde, the inclination of the orbit plane to the equator being about 146° . The orbit is quite eccentric, ϕ being 26° . The satellite's mean distance from *Jupiter* is 0.18 (astronomical units). The periodic time about *Jupiter* is two and a half years.

The osculating elements were derived by LEUSCHNER's "Analytical Method of Determining the Orbits of New Satellites," which was used here with success in determining the orbit of the seventh satellite. The computation was based upon the supposition that *Jupiter* is the primary and the Sun is the principal disturbing body. This method then gives the osculating orbit for the middle date used (March 8th), in which the attraction of the Sun as a disturbing body during the period covered by the observations (January 27th-April 29th) is fully taken into account.

An ephemeris based upon these osculating elements and the perturbations due to the Sun, computed by ENCKE's method as adapted to this problem by LEUSCHNER, is in preparation.

R. T. CRAWFORD,

W. F. MEYER.

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1908.

NOTE ON COMET *c* 1908.

Comet *c* 1908 was discovered by Professor MOREHOUSE at the Yerkes Observatory on September 1st.

Two orbits of this comet have been computed at the Students' Observatory. The second set of elements and an ephemeris may be found in *Lick Observatory Bulletin*, No. 139.